## IN THE CLAIMS:

Please amend the claims as follows:

Please cancel Claims 1-79, *i.e.*, all of the pending claims, and add new Claims 80-91 as follows:

80. (New) A method for assessing the effectiveness of amprenavir therapy in an HIV-infected patient comprising determining whether a biological sample from said HIV-infected patient contains a nucleic acid encoding HIV protease having a mutation at codon 88, wherein the presence of said nucleic acid in said sample indicates an increase in susceptibility to amprenavir, thereby assessing the effectiveness of amprenavir therapy in the patient.

81. (New) The method of claim 80, wherein said mutation at codon 88 encodes serine (S).

82. (New) The method of claim 80, wherein said HIV-infected patient is being treated with an antiretroviral agent.

83. (New) A method for assessing the effectiveness of nelfinavir, indinavir and ~~amprenavir~~ therapy in an HIV-infected patient comprising determining whether a biological sample from said HIV-infected patient contains a nucleic acid encoding HIV protease having a mutation at codon 88 and a mutation at codon(s) 63 and/or 77, wherein the presence of said nucleic acid in said sample indicates a decrease in susceptibility to nelfinavir and indinavir and an increase in susceptibility to amprenavir, thereby assessing the effectiveness of nelfinavir, indinavir, and amprenavir therapy.

84. (New) The method of claim 83, wherein said mutation at codon 63 encodes proline (P) or glutamine (Q) and said mutation at codon 77 encodes isoleucine (I).

85. (New) The method of claim 83, wherein said HIV-infected patient is being treated with an antiretroviral agent.

86. (New) A method for assessing the effectiveness of nelfinavir, indinavir and amprenavir therapy in an HIV-infected patient comprising determining whether a

biological sample from said HIV-infected patient contains a nucleic acid encoding HIV protease having a mutation at codon 88 and a mutation at codon 63, 77, or 46, or a combination thereof, wherein the presence of said nucleic acid in said sample indicates a decrease in susceptibility to nelfinavir and indinavir and an increase in susceptibility to amprenavir, thereby assessing the effectiveness of nelfinavir, indinavir and amprenavir therapy.

87. (New) The method of claim 86, wherein said mutation at codon 63 encodes proline (P) or glutamine (Q), said mutation at codon 77 encodes isoleucine (I), and said mutation at codon 46 encodes leucine (L) or isoleucine (I).

88. (New) The method of claim 86, wherein said HIV-infected patient is being treated with an antiretroviral agent.

89. (New) A method for assessing the effectiveness of nelfinavir, indinavir and amprenavir therapy in an HIV-infected patient, comprising determining whether a biological sample from said HIV-infected patient contains nucleic acid encoding HIV protease having a mutation at codon 88 and a mutation at codon(s) 63, 77, 46, 10, 20 or 36, or a combination thereof, wherein the presence of said nucleic acid in said sample indicates a decrease in susceptibility to nelfinavir and indinavir and an increase in susceptibility to amprenavir, thereby assessing the effectiveness of nelfinavir, indinavir, and amprenavir therapy.

90. (New) The method of claim 89, wherein said mutation at codon 63 encodes proline (P) or glutamine (Q); said mutation at codon 77 encodes isoleucine (I); said mutation at codon 46 encodes leucine (L) or isoleucine (I); said mutation at codon 10 encodes isoleucine (I) or a phenylalanine (F); said mutation at codon 20 encodes threonine (T), methionine (M), or arginine (R); and said mutation at codon 36 encodes isoleucine (I) or valine (V).

91. (New) The method of claim 89, wherein said HIV-infected patient is being treated with an antiretroviral agent.